ILLINOIS STATESMAN.

$2 IN ADVANCE; | $2 25 IN 3; | $2 50 IN 6; | $2 75 IN 9; | $3 00 IN 12, AND $3 50 AFTER 12 MONTHS.

PARIS, ILLINOIS, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1838. VOL. I. NO. 36.

BY JOHN DELAY.

TERMS IN ADVANCE.—For one square of 250 ems or less, for the first insertion, $1 00
For each additional insertion, 25
For one square 3 months, 5 00
For one square 6 months, 9 00
For one square 12 months, 15 00

Advertising by the year, a deduction of 25 per cent will be made. Advertisements of more or less than a square, by the year, will be subject to a deduction of from 20 to 50 per cent, as the length may be. Advertising for more than a year will be subject to the payment annually by the agent, of other rates they shall see fit.

THE MOON.

In the last number of the Monthly Chronicle, we find some statements drawn from astronomical observations, which must be quite new to those who have taken no opportunities to be initiated by astral beings. The most powerful telescope ever yet constructed could not enable us to see distinctly an object whose visual magnitude is as small as one second, corresponding to a mile on the surface of the moon. Therefore follows that no object, even a town, on the moon, measuring a mile across in each direction, would be too small to be discerned by any aid which telescopes have yet supplied. "If," says the writer, "the sky length of time with the aid of the most perfect telescope, the astronomer cannot fail to be struck with the unutterable character of the outlines of light and shade upon her surface. These are so distinct and well defined, that, for any but delicate work, with great exactness; and a map, exhibiting their appearance at any given time, will continue at all times to exhibit that appearance with the same fidelity and precision."

The first influence which he draws from this circumstance is, that the visible side of the moon is always turned towards us, and so the lunar world must have no atm, the Solenites or inhabitants of the moon, so be cosmicated from the Greek word "moon," must have 324 hours' day light, followed by 300 hours' night. He next deduces that there are no clouds suspended around her, and a third inference, drawn from the former data, is, that there are no indications whatever of seas and water in the moon, and if there is any such sphere at all, it must be a thousand times less in volume than that of the earth. It would require a perfect air pump to produce such a degree of rarification under a solid mass as the surface of the moon would, so far as regards all the phenomena of sound and vegetable life, he reasons. The following description gives a frightful picture of the "silvery orb at night."

"The character of the entire surface of the moon, as far as telescopic power has made it known to us, is just what might have been expected in a world deprived of air and water, and of the tribe of beings to whose life these are necessary. This most inhospitable planet exhibits a wide waste of the surface described by nothing but its lofty mountains and cavernous valleys. Chains of mountains and insulated hills are spread over every part of surface, and lift their menacing and precipitous peaks frequently to the height of five perpendicular miles. In many places huge masses of rocks are sprung directly from the plain and carry their points to summits to the altitude of twenty thousand feet. Nor is the extent of the bases of these stupendous eminences less astounding than their heights. The diameters of the bases of several detached hills of this kind, which measure five miles in height, vary from 20 to 60 miles.

"But the circumstance which deprives the moon's surface of every trace of imagery of life and of death is the enormous circular cavities which are found in almost every part of it. Some of these cavernes are four miles in depth, and forty miles in diameter. Their edges are generally defended by a high natural wall. Frequently a central mountain rises to a considerable height from the bottom of this dark circular hollow. The top of this cone is rendered visible, when the rays of the sun fall directly into the cavern. This internal conical mountain has sometimes a circular cavity in its apex, like the crater of a volcano.

"The provision which gives to the several planets the gradual transition of the seasons, is denied to the moon, and accordingly, not a trace can be discovered on the surface of the illuminated circle, which can be ascribed to change of season.

"If, then, the moon be the habitation of living things, they must be constituted with functions very different from all those which characterize the animal and vegetable kingdoms of the earth. In the absence of an atmosphere, the Selenites cannot, of course, be respiratory animals. Sound, which depends on air for its production and conveyance, there can be none. Speech and hearing would, therefore be useless faculties.

"As proper nourishment offers its natural to the eye of the Selenite. The vulgar, his views and opinions are of thought worthy a contention, his difficulties and sufferings are nothing, his suggestions are not solicited nor his assistance will be accepted—he is a cipher—he is not—he is dead, he is buried, if he is not already rotting in the earth, and has become rich, it matters not how, and the scene changes, as finds himself surrounded by a new race of cringing, bowing, sycophantic worshippers, who, like the former, will soon be laid in their graves.

Such is the ways of a man, the history of mankind, there are a few exceptions to the common herd.—*Cincinnati Argus.*

From the Wabash Courier.

MY HOME IS IN THE WEST.

BY MRS. E. M. FARMER.

Where friends grow and warlers flow,
By the sparkling rippling brook,
Is my home, my country's home,
My home in the West.

I come from the rising sun,
To the place where it sets every eve;
In my home in the West,
Is the home of my kindred dear,
If here the turf is not in bloom.

I left my home,
For the silent tomb, with all its gloom,
Where the dear departed have gone,
And some are gone, with the breath of morn,
To the land of the blest.

And some I left in tears,
As the tears from my eyes did flow,
To sing their hopes and fears,
And to gild their sorrow with mirth,
May flown the dragon's tear.

There is no tears in my home,
Where the babies hang in the council ring,
And chatter in glee over the knee,
And dimpled in glee over the knee and face,
And kiss with rosy lips.

To the Prairie we will go
Where the wild flowers bloom with home kisses,
And the blushing sun may the
Where the bluebell and the violet grow,
Will wand through the morning sky.

My home is in the West,
Where the trees and rocks, will ever be,
And I'll never leave it, while I should roam
Will protect the land in the morning
As to welcome me the West.

From the University Magazine.

ALL MUST FADE.

Where are the warriors of the days of old?
They grew to vanity mixed;
And on the battle field they fell,
Where they still beneath the sod
Where they still beneath the sod—
Fallen warriors, all must fade.

Where are the flowers I loved the best,
The gloomy summer's?
The cheerful flowers of the verdure's breast,
And promised to be gay?
Their fragrance passed away,
And they, like all must fade.

Where are the statesmen's brain,
In summons still and low,
Where are the statesmen's brain,
That in the senate grew?
Their on the mourn grow,
Their on the mourn grow and wept—
The statesmen's brain must fade.

Where are the hearts I loved of old,
That not are unperfect?
Where are the hearts I loved of old,
By simple friends to fold?
By simple friends to fold—
Those hearts are dead, for all must fade.

The world, girl, whom when she met
My eyes, her eyes spoke mind,
Is dead, for all must fade.

(The rose must vanish) gazing—
Fallen, fallen, all must fade.
Take the flowers and the statesmen's brain,
Fallen, fallen, all must fade.

And there is he who passed his hours
Lost at a glowing dream,
Who sang the shadows of the flowers—
The other and the statesmen?
Fallen, fallen, all must fade.
The spectral Poet is no more.

INDUSTRIAL BIOGRAPHIES.—The London papers are filled with accounts of the swindlers, which we give with pleasure. How very true it is that "all is not gold that glitters." Long ears, too, of immortal mendicants—innocents, at least, in the hands of the knaves.

We have observed in twenty newspapers a catalogue of fashionable and unfashionable names of illustrious persons, who have entered into matrimony. An immortal regiment of bachelors heads the ensemble in honor of celibacy:—

Newton, Locke, Boyle, Gibbon, Hume, Adam Smith, Harvey, Lucas, Boyle, Hoskins, Hunsden, Sir P. Drake, Earl of Essex, Pitt, Richard Angelo, the three Cuncrack, Sir Joshua Reynolds, Hayden, Handel, Wolsey, Pascal, Penelon, Pope, Alexander, Goldsmith, Grey, Collins, Thomas, and Jeremy Bentham. Then comes the mariners, with nearly all their great Philosophers—Plato, Pythagoras, Epicurus, Bion, Anaxagoras, Heraclitus, Democritus, and Diogenes. Distinguished men, who, tho' did not exist; his society is reviled, and married, were unhappy in that state, bring up the rear. Aristotle, Socrates, Plato, Fernander, Urquelles, and the Aristoglanes. Among the moderns, Boccaccio, Lipsius, Montaigne, Sidney, Swift, Leyden, Mallet, Racine, Sterne, Garrick, and Bacon.

Of course that list might be lengthened, although there are names in it that have become by no means celebrated, but what does it amount to? The names are glorious ones, we own, and that is the reason why they should not have been borne up by, but bestowed upon families worthy the glory of possessing them. Sir Isaac Newton should have had a Lady Newton, and then the other part would have been made, and doubtless have been prevented from the discovery his invaluable gospel.—Adam Smith, again, ingenuously acquired an Eve Smith for a companion—and Locke had a Bachelor to such a name as Adam, the great founder of matrimony! Sir Francis Drake should have had his duck also. Gibbon we know would have married, if he could have risen from his illustrious knees as readily to be could fall upon them to worship. Lucky Lord Bacon lived to be happy—a wife and Boyle should have been spoiled half in the Count of Corpuscle. A lady should have sat by the fireside of Hobbes' comfortable mansion, and have had his Sorites; a Gray should have married a lass; Michael Angelo ought to have gained off with an angel of the opposite sex; and as for the three Cuncrack, they would have chosen three graces for their partners. Diogenes, who went rambling about, looking for an honest man, what folly—why didn't he turn his lantern around and look at home? He would have left a dozen honest men to inherit it the same. But this so plainly proves the tragic misery of the life of a bachelor unhappily with their wives—as have died on each Milton found his Penelope Lost when the first Mrs. Milton left him. Socrates had a terrible one—as was Burdened; Sterne, wanting in the softness essential to domesticity and Bacon could not have been happy if his wife was most likely no own fault.

But we go on to suggest any one of these illustrious personages, who lived before Matthias was born, being married to any one of the Matthiasses.

We deny their assumed celibacy.

Satan, the philosophical poet, and all these great immortals were married to their wives, and the common mothers. Gloucester. Each took a female, called Pasto, Eve, Lucifer and Proserpine. Each family was a sentence of divine inspiration of the sentiment, pathos, and moderation of those who are the chosen servants of the prophet by love and by the absence of poverty qualifications to others by an independent judgment by laws which shall protect impartially life, liberty, and property by opposing and punishing violence in the conduct of the savage power with the political power; by opposition to sectional legislation by general laws; by equality of chances, and by so restraining them, when grounds, as to make them safe, useful, and profitable to the people by legislating as little as possible in favor of individual interests; let individual interests be left to themselves, under the protecting safeguard of equal laws; by abolishing the *fishery* of ways, and substituting for it direction by the people; by a strict construction of constitutional powers; by the diffusion of knowledge by uniting every practicable means, as it presses forward upon the stage of action, which shall hereafter be the control and agencies of strategem, or selfish ambition, and with a pure love for *liberty and the people*, and especially, most especially, by cultivating the peaceful habits—

"Oh son, fair daughters of my country, will mainly depend the character and the fortunes of the next Sires. Your souls and your bosoms are the roses of the garden of liberty, and the hope of human life." They cheer and console for the soldier in the battle field—for the statesman in moulding fellow—the sage in the deep recesses of the closet, and the warrior in the battle field—for the weary and the sick, and the wounded. Flowers—the new State—will be manufactured, prosperous, and happy, by the grace and virtue of her daughters, and the wisdom and unconquerable integrity of her sons."

ADVERTISEMENTS.—THEIR USE.—Under the head of "Philosophy of Advertising," an old South Carolinian gives the following excellent hints for the encouragement of young men embarking in business.—It is useless for us to impress these remarks upon our readers! No young man already knows what's what!—*Quincy Argus.*

The first study of an honest and regular advertising consists in the knowledge that it all times a large class of persons, both in country and town, who have no fixed places for the purchase of certain necessary articles, and are very glad to be swayed and drawn towards any particular place which is correctly and honestly brought under their notice. Indifferent to all, they yield without hesitation to the first who asks. Then in the country, a considerable number of persons, who wish a supply of certain articles advertised, and do not know of any particular place where it is to be had. Being thus furnished with the address of a person who can supply them, they write a communication with it and thus address, which perhaps lead to much obvious business. People in the country are also liable to be favorably impressed by a frequent sight of it's name in the newspapers. The advertising party acquires distinction in their eyes, and they are led in making purchase, to prefer him. But by the most important effect of advertising is that of an indirect nature: it conveys impression that the party—pretending, as he does, to extensive sales and quicksales—is anxious for business. One who is anxious for business is generally supposed to be an industrious, attentive, civil person, who keeps the best articles of the cheapest rate, does every thing in the neatest and most fashionable manner, and in general sees every expedient to gratify and attach customers—people, of course, like to purchase under those circumstances, and the system of advertising among them that such considerations exist at this particular shop, they select it accordingly. Such are the opinions of the old tradesman alluded to, and they are, certainly supported by the fact, that whether in commerce or in the higher system of advertising is practiced, it is found to be the surest and most agreeable circumstances exist, it is usually seen to be attended with a considerable degree of success.

The following beautiful passage is from an oration recently delivered by Judge Hall, of Ohio:

"In a Republic such as ours, then human happiness may be promoted by the wisdom, justice, and moderation of those who are the chosen servants of the people by free suffrage, and the absence of poverty qualifications to others by an independent judgment by laws which shall protect impartially life, liberty, and property by opposing and punishing violence in the conduct of the savage power with the political power; by opposition to sectional legislation by general laws; by equality of chances, and by so restraining them, when grounds, as to make them safe, useful, and profitable to the people by legislating as little as possible in favor of individual interests; let individual interests be left to themselves, under the protecting safeguard of equal laws; by abolishing the *fishery* of ways, and substituting for it direction by the people; by a strict construction of constitutional powers; by the diffusion of knowledge by uniting every practicable means, as it presses forward upon the stage of action, which shall hereafter be the control and agencies of strategem, or selfish ambition, and with a pure love for *liberty and the people*, and especially, most especially, by cultivating the peaceful habits—

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NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 16.

MEXICO—The U. S. vessels of war Champion and Krie arrived at the Balize on Sunday last, from the Mexican coasts. Both are bound for merchants of this city, 324,570 dollars in silver. The movements of any importance in Mexico are reported. As might be expected, the Government is making reinforcements to Vera Cruz. Large bodies of troopsare marching from the interior to that point, in anticipation of an assault from the French fleet. In the Mexican army of Mexico, there had been a disturbance among the soldiers that by the last accounts the mutiny had been suppressed. An extraordinary loan had been decreed by the Mexican Congress for the purpose of meeting the expense of defending the coast. The blockading squadron before Vera Cruz consists of two frigates and several smaller vessels. From the fact it appears that the expected reinforcement had not arrived from France. So soon as this addition is made to the strength of the fleet, it is confidently anticipated that an assault will be made upon Vera Cruz. This conjecture receives confirmation from the fact that the blockading vessels had been withdrawn from before Matamoras and Tampico, and were disposed off Vera Cruz.

TEXAS.—The arrivals from Texas yesterday brought no news of special interest. The country was quiet, but apprehensions were entertained of difficulties with the Indians on the frontier.

The Ghvestan Gazette states that arrangements are now in progress by extensive mercantile houses, both in London and Paris, to secure a direct trade with that place, and their speedy completion is beyond a doubt. Such is the interest beginning to be felt in relation to Texas by many of the citizens of the Old World, especially Great Britain, that the tide of emigration which has hitherto flowed from those United States is now likely to be directed to this quarter, and will probably soon be followed by many of those of packets recalling in speed and style any which has hitherto plied between the United States and England.—*Bulletin.*

TEXAS AND THE U. S.

We understand that Governor Mirabeau, on the occasion of exchanging the ratifications of the boundary convention lately signed at Washington, by the Acting Secretary of State a note, to the effect, after stating the friendly terms that although, since the note of Mr. Pressley Edwards, the convention submitted by Texas for her admission into the Union, the question of annexation had been considered by the United States Government as finally disposed of, yet, as the impression appeared expressed still to remain upon the public mind in both countries that the proposition was still pending, he had been instructed by his Government to communicate to the Secretary of State the formal and absolute withdrawal of that proposition.

NO PARTY MEN.

The celebrated Dean Swift, in one of his letters to one of his friends, thinks many bits off the true character of a "no party man:"

"A man *of no party*.—Whoever goes himself this character, you may depend upon it, is a fool, or a knave, or a party is he fashioned to own. For, even while he says he is of no party, he says in fact more than the whole of his discourse that he is plainly prejudiced *in favor of one party*, and this, too, of ways the worst. And the true reason why he and nothing is, that he knows *party and the people* are not strong enough to protect him. The justice of the cause or the goodness of the administration to be wholly out of this gentleman's calculation. The only information he gets by is to be jubilantly *of no party*, that he may be acceptable to both. Above all things, he is one who really of a party, and don't know it, they carry on designs for their own secret ends from them, and these indeed are such insignificant tools of a party that they may properly enough be said to be of no party; they are anonymous writers and speakers, without any will of their own, obey the impulse of the wheel that moves them. But you shall never hear a man of true principles say he is a man *of no party*; he declares for the party to which he is conscientiously attached, and by the Constitution must be called loving of a party. But the other party, it seems, must be divided into two sorts; those who are of a party, and those who are of no party at all. With the gentlemen who apply this latter expression to themselves, I would beg leave to reason thus: either they are of a party, or they are not; if they are, they perpetrate grossly (not to use a more unreasonably expression) while they give out the contrary; if they are

ns-d, they ought to be ashamed of such an infamous sensuality, and of attempting that cause which they are bound in honor and conscience to defend."

From the Delaware County (Pa.) Union.
MARTIN VAN BUREN—HIS MEASURES.

The time which the Federalists intelligent to assume, was that of full confidence that they would overwhelm Mr. Van Buren in the next Presidential election; but the result of the elections in the "Keystone State," must now convince them, that all their fond hopes are idle and visionary, and that they are doomed to disappointment. & defeat.

In the late contest in this State for Governor, it was the intention of the Democratic party, studiously to avoid any connection with the affairs of the General Government, but this would not satisfy the Federalists, who kept up the Democratic party to rally under the banner of Martin Van Buren, and to sustain the measures of his Administration. They contended that Mr. Van Buren was in the field, and that all their artillery was pointed at his stronghold upon the affections of the people. And to show that the Democratic party had hill and entire confidence in Mr. Van Buren, and his measures, high encomiums were bestowed upon him, and the policy of his Administration was applauded by every township, county, or district assembly that was held in the State, anterior to the elections. Thus the facts here adduced are manifestly true, we appeal to all the Federal papers of the State. They dare not, they cannot deny, that we have urged the election of Mr. Ritner upon the ground, that if they succeeded in electing him, they would prostrate Mr. Van Buren, and defeat the Sub-Treasury, which is a principal measure of his Administration.

The Democracy met them at every point, took them at their word, and the victory is so signal and complete, that the enemy is compelled to retire from the contest, and leave Mr. Van Buren in full possession of the field.

The people have recorded their judgment of approval, and in favor of the measures of Mr. Van Buren's Administration, in a manner so decisive and convincing, that it will be madness and folly for the Federalists ever to make a show of opposition to him in Pennsylvania. They have lost their Governor, and with him, all their patronage and power. Administrators and Executioners that were introduced as collectors of private debts, have been recalled down and scattered, and it will be impossible for the Federalists again to rally these discomfited and dishearted seed factions in opposition to the President of the people's choice.

That Mr. Van Buren will be re-elected President, no one acquainted with the political history of the country will pretend to doubt. The contest will be an easy one, and it is quite possible Mr. Clay will submit to be hauled off the course, and Gen. Harrison placed upon the forlorn hope.

The Sub-Treasury in Pennsylvania is popular—very popular. We venture to predict that if the instant question of a re-purchase of Bank stock was submitted to a vote of the people of Pennsylvania, there would be a vast and unprecedented majority in favor of the negation. The experiment of a Bank and State is becoming unruly if not quite as feverish a measure, as the apparition of Church and State, and the popularity of the measure will grow until a final separation is effected.

From the South Carolinian.
INDEPENDENT TRE SURY—
FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE.

There is a habit of assertion, with some men, who don't know what they are talking about, that the public money will not be safe in the hands of public officers. A few facts will show which have been most faithful and trustworthy, the collectors or the banks. Since 1789, the immense sum of \$1,000,000,000, ten hundred and fifty-three millions of dollars have gone through the hands and control of the public collectors and land receivers. During the forty-nine years embraced in this calculation, the whole loss, by these individual collectors and receivers, as computed at about one million of dollars, or one tenth of one per cent. From 1817 to 1836, the whole period of public revenue deposited in the banks, was about three hundred and fifty millions of dollars or a little more than one-third of what had been through the hands of the collectors and receivers. Upon this, the loss, in seventeen years has been one million two hundred and fifty-four thousand four hundred and twenty-four dollars, or three-eighths of one per cent. besides which, there is about ten millions of dollars of Government money due by the deposite banks, or deposites of Government and its disbursing officers, which was not finally secured at the last Treasury reports.

At New York, about three hundred and fifty seven millions of dollars have been received by the collectors, and only twenty-one thousand seven hundred lost by defalcation—being about six cents every one thousand dollars, or about one sixth of what was lost on three hundred and fifty millions of deposits deposited in the banks in seventeen years.

In the mint, about seventy-three millions of dollars have been coined, and not one cent lost by a defaulter.

These things have happened under the old Treasury regime too, which was not guarded so carefully as the present Treasury would have been, if the banks had not infected it as they have. That bill provided that larger sums should be given to public officers, and that if one of them mod, lent, or transmitted the public money to be used while in his charge, he should be subject of as a felon and fined and imprisoned. Now, can you establish a bank, and make it honest? It is men your money, can you put confidence in, and fine if you betray it, by making it a felon?

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

☞Our Democratic editorial brethren are busily employed in the labor of over the result of their labors. If men ever deserved the thanks of a people, the Democratic editors of our country papers in Ohio. Without ever one cross to bear, they come gaily into the field of battle, and backed only as noble citizens as a political leader ever propelled to victory, carry on a matter of contest.—*Statesman.*

True gentlemen of the Statesman, & thanks to you for the compliment. A little more and we will deserve it—but in this district have honored the editor of the "Western News-Letter" with their suffrages for Congress, though they had not the numbers to elect him.

We congratulate our brother editors on this noble reward for their labors, and should there be a single exception in conducting a public press any prouder impulses by the result, we shall hasten to share in the battle field. Not less do we congratulate our friends of the Statesman on the result so nobly, and so suddenly hailed for those principles and measures which have won for us so proud a Victory.—*Ohio State.*

THE CONSERVATIVES.

The little band of Traitors, who were willing to sell their Country, to the British, are receiving the reward bought by both parties. The New York Courier and Enquirer, one of the most able and wily papers of the country, in speaking of the Conservatives, begins:

"They are the men who are to be bought by a profligate administration with the loaves and fishes—the privileges of the public money. They are men stooped to the basest political appetites, whose names are a byword and reproach among all honest men, and who disgrace and degrade any party to which they become attached. They are like bandits inserting over the walls of two contending armies, and selling their services to the highest bidder. We are willing to lose such men. No morally misguided, and perverted contemptible, and that alliance only is to be feared—their friendship is more dangerous than their hostility."

The New York Evening Post, fearing that the Conservatives, may run short of votes, or are strong enough to beat the whigs without them. Pays, are not numerous enough to withdraw any essential strength from our party by keeping aloof from it, they are unprincipled & acting enough to weaken it by uniting with it."

Wm. L. May, of the federalists' feast, declared that the Conservatives held the "balance of power." By this they he has found that the people hold all the power, and that he and his political band of titulars, are treated with the utmost contempt, even by the Federalists. Verily, they have their reward.

Springfield Republican.

"STOP YOUR RUN."—When the news from Maryland was received yesterday morning, it was thought best to despatch an express to the editor of the Boston Post, requesting the Democracy of Massachusetts to "hold up"—feel, carrying that Sate also, we should be too strong—and find ourselves in the awkward predicament of having no enemy to fight. We believe that the Democracy of Massachusetts *don't stop at that hill.*" (*Boston Atlas.*

ANOTHER SHOCK OF THE DETROIT SWINDLERS.

EXAMINING YOUR MONEY!!

Some weeks since, we alluded to the fact that the Detroit Wild Cat ring, were not satisfied with having swindled the citizens of Illinois out of thousands of dollars by the establishment of fictitious banks under the name of Nonchisaw, Lapeer, Jackson Co. Gentleman & Co. Wayne Co. &c. but were now endeavoring to carry their swindling operations still further in the way of Post Notes. Learning that the prime movers in this affair were Detroit men, we wrote to a friend in that city, requesting him to ascertain whether they exercised any control over the editor of their favorite sheet, and if so, whether they could not induce him to refrain from publishing the infamous crimes of the Detroit Democratic editors of our country papers in Ohio. Without ever one cross to bear, they come gaily into the field of battle, and backed only as noble citizens as a political leader ever propelled to victory, carry on a matter of contest.—*Statesman.*

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BEN. BOND.

This defeated candidate for the State Senate, in the counties of Clinton and Marion, has addressed a letter to the Springfield Journal, which letter was noticed a week or two since by the editor of the Vandalia Register.—Since we read the merited rebuke of the Register to Bond, we have received a letter from a citizen of Vandalia, whom we well know, and in which the writer says:

"You will read the notice taken by Mr. Walters of Ben Bond and his letter to the Springfield Journal. The letter was written because Mr. Francis did not publish all his rude slang at the Whig celebration in Springfield.—Up to looking at his speech, he calls it, and at his letter, they are nearly the same, except that the editor of the Journal did not publish that part of the speech which contained a rude, and a low personal allusion to a lady in Vandalia, and the gentleman who is now her husband.

"Now Mr. Editor, the lady whom he so rudely assail, is no other than one who was the widow of our late excellent friend the Hon. Charles Slade.—I need not say to you that she is universally beloved and esteemed. Mr. Slade in his lifetime took no fellow, Bond, by the hand, and rendered him all the services in his power, and supported him four years ago for the State Senate, and believe his influence elected him. Any one will now be able to form some estimate of Ben Bond, who, because her present husband did not support him to run against said lady's amiable lady, in a newspaper—pouring her out, and calling her "an old slatternly and lush, basted with a mill and ferry."

"The low and vulgar allusion he makes to Mrs. Smith and Mr. Abe Longhim.—If this place, and Mr. Wilson of Carlyle, and several other gentlemen, would not excite any surprise, as coming from such a polled up, and self important pettifogger, as Bond.—But the Lord save us from a wretch in human shape, whose heart is black enough to assail the feelings of a female, and that one too, a female whom her husband had been his benefactor. You, and the other democratic editors, and all citizens, ought to denounce him.

So we say. And will only add, that the citizens of Clinton & Marion counties ought to be thankful that they have withheld their votes from such a low, base and dastardly puppy, as this Ben Bond has shown himself to be. His letter fully accounts why he was not elected. If proves that he is unworthy of the vote of any man, or of any party.

The following is the rebuke referred to above, from the Vandalia Register:

WHAT BEAT HIM!

In the last Springfield Journal we notice a letter signed by Mr. Benjamin Bond, [whom Messrs. Walters, Cox and Monroe (not Messrs) consider in which he undertakes to show what beat him at the late election! He ascribes his defeat to the "State printers," amongst others, and makes out very indelicate allusions to individuals which do little credit to their author. Doubtless it is very well for Mr. Bond to saddle his defeat where he pleases, but the fact is apparent that the true cause of that deplorable event will never be revealed by the author. Perhaps he thinks he were to go into Marion county, (which has not had the opportunity of voting for a Senator for many years before the late election,) the stern looks of her sovereign freemen citizens might enable him to gaze the cause of his overthrow! Perhaps if he were to call the voters of Clinton they might tell him his book was not known enough for all that he undertook to pock upon it! It is the common fault of great men to overrate their own strength and it is very certain that no man appears to be so much surprised at his defeat as Mr. Bond, who is himself! But repugnant in power—We desire to tread lightly on the dead.

W. A. RICHARDSON, Esq.—In

another column we publish the defence of this gentleman against a most unjust and false charge preferred against him by certain whig prints. Mr. Richardson not only fully exonerates himself from these foul imputations, but fastens the guilt, beyond a doubt, upon his accusers. Mr. Richardson is a talented Democrat, and will make a good Senator.

SALARIES OF THE GOVERNORS OF STATES.—The salaries of the Governors is nineteen at $7,500; of the Governors of New York and Pennsylvania, $4,000; of Massachusetts, $3,666; South Carolina, $3,500; of Virginia, $3,333; of Georgia, $3,000; of Maryland, $2,666; of Mississippi and Kentucky, $2,500; of New Jersey, North Carolina, Alabama and Tennessee, $2,000 each; Maine and Missouri, $1,900 each; of Delaware, $1,333; of Ohio, $1,200; of Connecticut, $1,100, of New Hampshire, $1,000; of Indiana, $1,000, of Illinois, $1,000; of Vermont, $700; and of Rhode Island, $400.

"The Star in the East, breaking forth will such splendor, is, I trust, the harbinger of a brighter day for the whole Union."—Woodbury's letter at Portland.

We give below the gains to Democracy since, so far as ascertained:

	Gov.	Rep's.	Rep's and Sens. in Congress. in Legislature.
Maine,*	1	2	30
Vermont,			
Maryland,	1	1	60
Penn.	1	3	4
N. Jersey,		1	4
S. Carolina,		4	12

*Twenty-three States.

FAIR OF EDGAR COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY,

Held at Paris on the 27th day of October, 1838, when the following certificates were awarded viz:

B. B Reynolds, the best Stud Horse.
S. Wright, the best 2 year old Stud Colt.
W. N. Redmon, the best Mare.
B. Redmon, the best two year old Filly.
John Fuller, the best three year old Filly.
A. F. Zink, the best year old Colt.
J. D. Gillispie, the best sucking Colt.
A. C. Sanders, the best Cow.
" " " " Jenny.
B. Redmon, " sucking Mule.
J. Hall, " Cow.
D. A. Morrison, 2d " "
W. Hall, 3d " "
B. Wilson, " " Cow;
" " " Heifer;
" " " sucking Colt.
J. M. Blackburn, best pork Hogs.
Wm. Chantler, " Boar.
" " " 2d " do.
E. Rudy, " " Sow.
" " " 2d " do.
Wm. M. Snyder, 2d " do.
W. Hall, 3d " do.
J. A. Kimbrough, " sole Leather.
J. Mchrire, " upper Leather.
M. Durham, " Butter.
J. MAYO, Sec'ry.

LOST

ON the 31st inst. between Paris and the Race Track, a large leather Pocket Book, containing 30 dollars, one 5 dollar bill, and one 2 dollar bill. If any person should find said Pocket Book, they will please leave it at the office of the Illinois Statesman.
THOMAS CAMPBELL.
Paris, Ill., Nov. 3, 1838-ds.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given that all persons having claims against the estate of JAMES BOYD, deceased, are required to present them to the undersigned, at his residence in Paris, on the first Monday in March next, for adjustment; and all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to settle the same with Henry G. Enoch, of Hennville, who is duly authorized by me.
ABRAHAM REELAR, Admr.
Edgar county, Nov. 31, 1838-w3

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE undersigned having taken out letters of administration on the estate of Bernaian Martin, deceased, late of Clark county, Illinois, and having been qualified as the law directs, hereby requests all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit the same to said administrators prior to the Court of Probate in said county and county seat, Darlington, within the limits of from the date hereof. The estate is supposed to be solvent.
SAMUEL FREVO, jr. Adm'r.
RACHEL MARVIN, Adm'x.
Darwin, Sth June, 1838-w3
Printer's fee $2.

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE.

THE undersigned having taken out letters of administration on the estate of Bernaian Martin, deceased, late of Clark county, Illinois, and having been qualified as the law directs, hereby requests all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit the same to said administrators prior to the Court of Probate in said county and county seat, Darlington, within the limits of from the date hereof. The estate is supposed to be solvent.
SAMUEL FREVO, jr. Adm'r.
RACHEL MARVIN, Adm'x.
Darwin, 5th June, 1838-w3
Printer's fee $2.

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE.

AS a person having claims against the estate of Thomas Mogan, dec'd, are notified to present them to me before the Probate Justice of Edgar county, at Paris, on the second Monday in January next, for adjudication. All persons indebted to said deceased are requested to make payment to undersigned immediately and save costs.
J. MAYO, Adm'r
of T. Mogan, dec'd.
Paris, Oct. 23d, 1838-dec.

SESSION NEWSPAPER.
SEMI-WEEKLY

Illinois State Register.

DURING the session of the Illinois Legislature now approaching, the subscriber proposes to publish at Vandalia, (the present seat of government) a newspaper to be issued twice a week, and to contain the proceedings of the two houses of the Legislature, and such other matter as will suit a session paper. The publication will commence with the first ordered session of the assembling of the Legislature on the 3d day. No attempt will be made to publish the debates which may take place in that body, as they are so voluminous as to prevent the publication of the daily proceedings and news.

The main object of the paper will be to publish, for the benefit of the members and citizens of the Legislature, as they proceed, and more especially as will be sparse for information this object. It will be accomplished.

The subscriber has enabled to his stock as posting an extension Intercourse Post's Route, from Hudson, who about 2 or 3000 weight of mail Type, which will enable him to set out the paper with punctuality, and to circulate it with dispatch to the remotest parts of the State.

These arrangements have not been made without incurring great expense, and the subscriber hopes that a liberal public will enable him to their patronage to issue a paper which will be worthy of their support.

Subscribers to the weekly State Register, can have the Semi-Weekly at 75 cents, the weekly to be discontinued during the session.

☞ Any person obtaining twelve subscribers, can discharge the account by forwarding $15, each copy to be sent to the Editor.

SUBSCRIPTION PAYABLE IN ADVANCE IN ALL CASES.
WM. WALTERS.
Vandalia, October 13. Publish Printer.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, } CLERK'S OFFICE COURT
Edgar County. } of Edgar County, Ill.
William Austin, pl'ff, } In Chancery
Vs. } for a
Frances Austin, def'd. } Divorce.

THE plaintiff having filed his affidavit that Frances Austin, defendant in this suit is a resident of this State, and is a person who has left the State of Illinois, and does not appear and plead to the bill complainant's bill on or before the 4th day of the next term of said court, to be held at Charleston in and for said county on the twenty-third day of March next, the matters and things therein contained will be taken as confessed and decreed accordingly.
N. ELLINGTON, Clerk.
R. CANTRONE, Solicitor-for-p.
Printer's fee $3.

PUBLIC NOTICE

ALL persons having claims against the estate of Nicholas Hall, late of Edgar county, Illinois, deceased, are hereby notified to present the same for allowance before the Probate Justice of the peace of said county, on the first Monday in January next, at the office of said Justice, at which time all persons interested will take notice.
MARY R. THOMPSON, Admr.
Sept. 29, 1838.—dec.

NOTICE

WILLIAM Duggee, John H. Pemberton and Robert Reid, by, guardian of Jane Duggee, will take notice that the county court of the Cales Current Court to be holden at the court house in Shelbyville on the 4th day of March, 1839, will present a petition to said court praying a partition of the following described real estate, the property of said minors and living in the county of Coles and State of Illinois, to wit:

the s e quarter of section two in township number nine north of range number four east of the third principal meridian, containing one hundred and sixty acres, also the n w quarter of section two in township nine north of range number four east of the third principal meridian, containing one hundred and sixty acres, also the n e quarter of section two in township nine north of range number four east of the third principal meridian, containing one hundred and sixty acres, also the n e quarter of section thirty-six in township number ten north of range number four east of the third principal meridian, containing one hundred and sixty acres.
JAMES BROWN,
Guardian of Jane Duggee, &c.
Sept. 29, 1838—dec.

The Alton Spectator,

Printed and published every Friday in Alton, by J. Clark Vogdl, city of Alton, Madison county, Illinois.

The proprietors return their sincere and cordial thanks to the friends who have given support to the Spectator, thus far, and kindly solicit a continuance of their favors. They feel proud of this public manifestation of an enlightened community, and will endeavor to merit a continuance of it.

Hope to prove themselves worthy of the confidence reposed.

We deem it proper, at this time, to make a few remarks in relation to the course we shall pursue, and of the principles we intend to advocate.

We are for a liberal construction of the constitution of the United States and shall develope the Genius of our Republic, and equally foster and protect the interests of the whole union. We are in the full go determination of the People, in a Free Trade, and the consequences of a Separation between the Treasure and Commerce of the Country.

We are for a Specie Currency, and such an one as specie basis, tried, deep and solid.

We shall advocate an "Economical and Independent Treasury," believing it to be the most safe, surely and expeditious method of disbursing the Public Revenue, exempted by sufferers and opposed by Hamiltonians.

We are opposed to an unconstitutional Bank of the United States, and to a concentrated & complete separation of the Government from all Banking Institutions.

We advocate the Jeffersonian doctrine, the right of instruction, believing that the Representative is bound by the will of his constituents, and that the will of the People should be paramount and absolute.

We are for the Liberty of Speech, and the liberty of the Press, and a universal suffrage.

Believing on People can preserve their liberties, "free and independent," without a free Education, we shall ever advocate Public Education as one of the great pillars on which rest the stability and prosperity of a Republic, we shall at all times impress upon our citizens, that law as American lawyers, the feelings of men are unsafe guides in the Genius of our Government, of attending to the rights of individuals.

We shall endeavor to increase the moral tone and political strength of the State, by advocating and achieving in no "secret service privileges," but that the rights and immunities of our citizens shall be equal, and shall take pleasure in holding up to the public gaze, the Whig Conventions as a party Democratic Republican Government.

We shall be found in the Whig ranks, and we shall be free from discussion of all moral, political, and secular subjects.

In conclusion we say, we hope and shall endeavor to make ours, an independent paper, a liberal Democratic paper, and every class of the community their gun bearers, without fear, favor, or trimming to the Popular voice for support.

TERMS.

Three Dollars per annum, always in advance. No subscription for less than six months. Four Dollars if not paid before the expiration of the year. Any person forwarding to us $10, post paid, will be entitled to five copies for the year.

☞ All letters to the Editor must be post paid or they will not be noticed.

☞ Communications generally, will please act as Agents

BLANK DEEDS, TITLE BONDS, Justices' blanks, &c. &c., can be had at any and all times at the Office of the Illinois Statesman.

For Sale

A VALUABLE FARM, CONTAINING 320 acres of first-rate land; about 150 acres under good fence; one hundred acres in cultivation and most of the balance in prairie; has on it good springs and a well of water; half prairie and the other half timber; is only three miles out in of an unrolled quality. This farm has two dwelling young cattle on; chardson it and a looming peach orchard; never failing stock water; near to grist and saw mills.

Also, 80 acres miles north of the roaves prairie town of Paris, and four miles south of Bloomfield and adjoining Shrimpsport; has on it a good two story frame dwelling house and stable attended with a double brick chimney; a convenient barn and stable. This location is on a healthy place in a good neighborhood. To be sold on accommodating terms, and a good title given by the proprietor.
WM. PATTON.
Sept. 1, 1838-3od

A LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Danville, Illinois, on the 30th September, 1838.

Timothy W Adams 2 Dr Joshua Sow Jonathan Anderson 2
B
Bennet A Murphy
James Brown Jos A Miller
Thos Brown William Mitchell
C Beaufort Alexander McCurdy
Robert C Brunet 2 Thomas McNeaton
Ervet Bacon Daml. Murphy
William Bradshaw Harvey W Martin
John S Barnes 2 Thos Mulvany
D Wm McCubben
David Coey N
John Cawsey Smithland Nevlin
William Cullen
Charles Campbell Preston Owen
Thomas Crawford Barbara Oliver
William Chinn Henry Orsley
Jacob Cailey
Mrs Jane Clarke Jeremiah Powell 2
Thos Crawford Thomas Pollard
Amander Coat Henry Parker
James Prather
Anna Doohan Archibald Purdy
Addison Dugan Wm Pearl
Abner Dooley Chancellor Pugh
H H Doll Wm J Poe
Jno Pate
Margaret Elledge R
Hugh Fullerton Louis Rouge
Wm Jones Ruth Rutherford
Richard Jones Mark Robertson
Nancy Ferguson Mrs Sarah Ann Rust
Bennet Redmon
John Coulson R Steele
Bernard Gallaher David Hen & Sulks
G Hayward C Simmons
Christopher Hunter Thos Steele 2
Thomas Hartley David Scott
R. Conway Hall Jno Stevens
Elisha Hurst Nathan Starr
Wm Mary Benning Thompson Sanders
Samuel Hudson
Hannah Jones Harvey Thompson
R A Hall Nathan Trogdon
Andrew Hunsaker Christopher Tharp
Christopher Hartley V
Johnson Tim Hunter M Vanhoet
Gozen Vermeuen
Wm James W
Thos Walker
Jno Jones S M Wilkins
R Jones Jr Robert Wilson
Andrew Kennedy J J O'Neil right
Wm B Wain
Wm Lewis M W White
Jno Lewis Thompson Watson
M. K. ALEXANDER, P. M.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Greenville on the first day of October, 1838, which if not taken out within three months will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters:

C
Clipper or Campbell Henry
Crabtree miss Eliz.
Curtis James
Corner Ambros
D
Dukes Robert
Dexter Carlyle 2
Duffield De
Davis Geo 2
Dugger Wm
E
Ering Wm
Edlington John
Eden Obdin P
Elrons John
Ellis Wm Esqr.
F
Fuller Wm
Fuller Robert
Fuller Wm
Fuller Robert
Fuller Wm
Fuller Robert

STATE OF ILLINOIS, } Sct. COUNTY COMMISSIONERS' COURT, CLERK'S OFFICE,
EDGAR COUNTY, } Tax list due on November, 1838.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That in pursuance of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Illinois, entitled "An act concerning the Public Revenue, approved February the 27th, 1833," I John M. Kelly, Clerk of the County Commissioners' Court of said County, with, assisted by the Sheriff of said county, on the first Monday in March, 1839, at the front door of the Court House of said county, proceed to sell the whole or as much of each tract of land or parcel of ther, contained in the following list, and situate in the county and State aforesaid, as will pay the amount of the taxes, interest and costs due and unpaid thereon for the years thereon specified, the same having been returned to the said Clerk for the by the Auditor of Public Accounts as true and correct list of lands lying in the County of Edgar, on which the taxes were remaining due and unpaid on the first day of September, 1838.

J. M. KELLY, *Clk*

Patentee.	Present owner.	No. or name	Description.	Year Tax Due.	Amt. Tax.	Amt. Cost.
Alpheus McIntire,		161	13-10W	1838	$2 41 cts	0 08
Jonathan Babcock		80	s w 31 13 n 10 w		1 20	0 04
Lewis West		40	s e 32 16 n 10 w		1 20	0 04
Same		40	s w 32 16 n 10 w		60	0 02
G. W. Cassedy	J. Hopkins	40	pt. e h w 5 11 n 11 w		1 20	0 04
Same	Same	40	e h w 8 do do w		2 10	0 06
Josiah Brant	James Garrett	160	n w 13 do do w		9 10	0 32
Wm. A. Darwell	Wm. M. Darwell	640	section 31 do do w		2 40	0 8
Joseph Curtis	do	100	s w 22 do do w		2 40	0 8
Joseph Dixon	do	160	n h e 22 do do w		1 20	0 4
George Beckwith		160	s w 23 do do w		1 20	0 4
James Garrett		160	n h e 26 do do w		1 20	0 4
Joseph Dixon	Reason Shelby	79 25-100	e h n e 36 do do w		1 20	0 4
Bazel Dale		80	w h w 4 13 n 10 w		1 20	0 4
B. T. Lowery	Hill's heirs	80	w h e 4 do do w		1 20	0 4
Same	Same	80	o h e w 4 do do w		1 20	0 4
Wm. Lowery	Same	40	o h e w 4 do do w		80	0 2
Same	Same	59 34-100	o h w 4 do do w		89	0 2
A & R Manning		80	pt w h s w 10 do do w		1 20	0 4
Saxon Cumerer	C. L. Perker	80	w h w 13 do do w	1837 & 1838	2 65	0 8
Elijah T Manning		do	e h w 14 do do w	1838	1 20	0 4
Jonathan Bamford		do	e h w 14 do do w		1 20	0 4
John Van Ness		do	w h w 13 do do w		1 20	0 4
S & I Manning		do	pt s h w 17 do do w		17	0 1
Thomas Day		11	s h e 20 do do w		1 20	0 4
Hugh Fulton		Same	do s h w 21 do do w		1 20	0 4
S & I Manning		80	s h w 30 do do w		1 15	0 3
Alexander Fulton		77 94-100	s h w 31 do do w		96	0 3
Wm. Redden		64 16-100	e h s 31 do do w		2 55	0 7
Laban Dillon		157 40-100	s e 1 pt w h s e 1 do do w		75	0 3
Richard Hayworth		80	pt w h s e 1 do do w		30	0 1
James Buckner		do	n o. 1 2 e 31 do do w		1 20	0 4
Baron T Lowrey		do	e h n e 7 12 n 12 w		1 20	0 4
Levi Chapp		do	e h e e 8 13 do do w		1 20	0 4
Isaac Cunningham		do	pt e h s e 9 do do w		90	0 3
John N Dask		60	e h n w 14 do do w		1 20	0 4
Same		do	e h e w 10 do do w		1 20	0 4
Enos D Morris		do	e h s w 17 do do w		1 20	0 4
Ledson Redmon		do	e h s w 17 do do w		1 20	0 4
John N Dask		do	e h w 23 do do w		1 20	0 4
Same		79 94-100	e h w 30 do do w		1 19	0 4
William Wilson		6 pt	w h n e 36 14 n 6 w		9	0 3
J P & W B Vennie		69 3-100	e h n w 1 13 n 12 w		1 20	0 4
John Cozrey		do	w h w e 1 do do w		1 20	0 4
J T Stephenson		do	e h w 2 do do w		1 20	0 4
G. Riley jr heirs of L. Stephenson		80	w h s e 1 do do w		1 01	0 3
Wm. Gordon		40 pt	e h w 12 do do w		60	0 2
G Riley jr heirs of J. Stephenson		40 pt	e h w 13 do do w		60	0 2
Joseph Scott Fulton's heirs		80	e h s w 13 do do w		1 20	0 4
Hugh Fulton		do	s e 23 do do w		1 20	0 4
Alex. Fulton		160	w h s 24 do do w	1837 & 1838	2 65	0 8
Samuel H Toft		80	e h w 24 do do w	1838	1 20	0 4
Hugh Fulton		do	e h e 25 do do w		1 20	0 4
Ambrose Field		do	w h e 25 do do w		1 20	0 4
Alex Fulton		do	e h w 25 do do w		1 20	0 4
Same		do	e h e 26 do do w		1 20	0 4
Sami Stephenson		83 95-100	n e 3 w 5 12 n 13 w		1 24	0 4
Henry G Smith		80	s w 3 do do w		1 20	0 4
Geo Hamilton		80	n o 1 n e 6 do do w		1 20	0 4
Carey G Smith		83 28-100	n e 3 n w 6 do do w		1 24	0 4
Same		80	e h n e 7 do do w		1 20	0 4
Abraham Beyers		80	e h s w 8 do do w		1 20	0 4
Henry G Smith		160	n w 8 do do w		2 40	0 8
Same		80	e h s w 32 13 n 13 w		1 20	0 4
Same		80	s w 33 do do w		1 20	0 4
Charles Smith		80	e h s e 11 12 n 14 w		1 20	0 4
Jailes Walnut		80	e h s e 36 14 n 14 w		1 20	0 4
John Wilkinson		80	n o. 9 6 16 n 11 w		80	0 2
Vincent Milner		do	do do 14 do do w		80	0 2
Same		do	n w w do 13 do w		60	0 2
Solomon Welton		do	l o t n o 9 de 12 n 13 w		60	0 2
Jas Creech	Charles Belew	do	w 1/2 de do n o w		60	0 2
Wm Fitzgerald		do	w s 1/2 do do w		60	0 2
Same		do	w s 14 do do w		60	0 2
Same		41 70-100	n e 1 2 n 13 w		1 20	0 4
James Winfield		80	w h s w 20 do do w		1 20	0 4
Cyrus Tabor		do	n e w 20 do do w		60	0 2
Amos Tabor		149	8-100 n w 31 14 n do w		2 23	0 8
Jubal Meadow		141	65-100 s w fr. 4 15 n do w		2 11	0 8
James Harper		54	64-100 or 12 n 11 w		86	0 3
Joel Connelly		56	53-100 s w 19 do do w		1 20	0 4
Same		80	w h s e 5 13 n do w		1 20	0 4
Robert Brown		40	n o s w 8 14 n do w		60	0 2
Wm I. Wilcon		80	e h n e 33 do do w		1 21	0 4
Isaiah Lewis		do	e h w w 29 15 n do w		1 20	0 4
Smith Stanfield		29	14-100 n w s w 30 15 n do w		29	0 1
Amos Calvin		166	25-100 s w 31 13 n 12 w		2 48	0 8
Greenwood Davis	(W. B. L.)	40	n w n e 31 do do w		60	0 2
Jas A Ashmore		do	s w w 36 13 n do w		60	0 2
George Philips		do	s w s e 33 do do w		60	0 2
Elisha Hurst		do	n e n e 36 do do w		60	0 2
Wm P Hickin		80	e h s e 6 do 13 w		1 20	0 4
Wesley Wampler		80	e h w 10 12 n 14 w		1 20	0 4
James Hugh		40	n w n e 13 do do w		60	0 2
Elias Ervin		80	e h w 17 do do w		1 20	0 4
Geo Gordman		do	e h w e 11 n do w		1 20	0 4
John Wilkinson		do	e h n e do do w		1 20	0 4
John M Roberts		40	n w n e 12 do do w		60	0 2
Same		40	s h 50 no 5 15 n do w		72	0 2
Aaron Osborn		40	n w n e 12 14 n 12 w		60	0 2
Jacob Flinn		80	n w s e 16 n 10 w		1 20	0 4
Garrard Riley jr		86	7-100 n w n e 2 12 n 13 w		1 29	0 4
Wm A Brown		80	n o l n e 3 do do w		1 20	0 4
Thomas Carey		do	w h e 3 do do w		1 20	0 4
Same		40	n g e e 3 do do w		60	0 2
Same		do	w h w 17 do do w		1 20	0 4

Philip Randolph

I certify that the foregoing advertisement for the public sales of Lands in the county of Edgar, was duly published on the 9th day of November, 1838, in the Illinois Statesman, published at Paris, Edgar co. Illinois, and that the number of the foregoing transcript was published correspondents with the number of newspapers printed for that week, and that the same was published and distributed in single numbers in each newspaper respectively.

JOHN DELAY, *Printer.*

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE undersigned having taken upon herself the administration on the estate of John Craig, deceased, late of Clark county, Illinois, and hereby notifies those having claims against the said estate to present them duly authenticated to Urs Mercy, Probate Justice for said county, at his office in Marshall, on or before the first Monday of July next, at which time and place he will attend for the purpose of adjusting such claims.

JOHN SALMON, Admr.

Marshall, 10th Oct., 1838-w3

CASH WANTED.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to make payment by the 1st day of November next—otherwise will promote good feelings and save costs.

JAMES JONES.

Paris, October 6, 1838-tf.

DANIEL BUSH,

A full blooded short horn Durham Bull, will serve Cows at the Pair Ground at $25 00. Demand is due, and unusually large red Bull, for pedigree and other information, apply at the premises.

Paris, Edgar Co., Ill., June 24, 1838-tf.

NOTICE

CARPENTERS, Brewers and Scalers wanted on the Rail Road east of Paris, to whom the highest wages will be given.

Apply to Wm. Smyth, Agent for

DAVID SCOTT,
Contractor.

Oct. 24th, 1838-tf.

BLANK DEEDS, TITLE BONDS, Justices' Blanks, &c. &c., can be had at any and all times at the Office of the Illinois Statesman.

DISSOLUTION.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned by the style of Wainscott & Baldwin is regarded as dissolved on the 27th of July last. All persons indebted to said firm will, to save unnecessarily, make payment to Mr. Augustus H. H. Reburney, their agent appointed for that purpose. The debts due said firm, constituted as above, are to Edgar county, Illinois, will, however, be adjusted by A. L. Baldwin at that place, by the 15th November next, for payment to be made in time; and arrangements may be made by the former client of dissolving the said firm as to such manner as may be mutually satisfactory to all concerned on the terms of his written agreement of the 27th ultimo between the said Baldwin and A. Robinson.

JAS. WHITCOMB,
A. L. BALDWIN.

Oct. 3, 1838.-3t-6.

NOTICE.

The undersigned has just received from Philadelphia, a new and general assortment of Goods, which are suitable for the season, which he will continue to replenish from the shops of the Eastern cities. The county, Illinois, on terms as reasonable as can be procured elsewhere in the interior country.

A. L. BALDWIN.

Oct. 3, 1838.-tf-6.

Rail Road Lettings.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the undersigned Commissioner for the 21 Railroad Circuit, Illinois, until the 1st day of M. next, at Paris, Edgar county, for the superintendence of twenty-three miles of the Danville & Rail Road. This letter will be received in large parcels, by the day or month, as may suit the best interest which runs through one of the finest and populous counties in the State. Proposals for the establishment of a toll-gate will be received by the first of June 1840.

The letting of superintendence must be made of the above work in thirty days of the establishment of said gate.

The superintendence of the work may be seen at the office of the undersigned, and attention to the duty of letting, and information can be obtained by application to Col. Wm. Reed Office in Jonesboro'.

ELIJAH WILLIARD,
Acting Comr

Central Rail Road Office,
Jonesboro' Ill. Sept. 1838-3 | nbk.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

PERSONS having claims or demands against the estate of Jonathan Tutwiler, deceased, are hereby notified to attend before the Probate Justice of Edgar county, Illinois, on the first Monday in March next, at the house of Joseph Prosser, where we reside, at which time all persons indebted to said estate are required to make payment.

JESSE FULLER, Admr.

Printers' fee $2.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

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JESSE FULLER, Admr.

Printers' fee $2.

EDWARD SMITH,
ADM'S WILLEY,

Hitsville, Sept. 29, 1838-w3

Printers' fee $1. 75.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of Jonathan Tutwiler, deceased, are hereby notified to attend before the Probate Justice of Edgar county, Illinois, on the first Monday in March next, at the house of Joseph Prosser, where we reside, at which time all persons indebted to said estate are required to make payment.

JESSE FULLER, Admr.

Printers' fee $2.

SAMUEL SHEPARD, Adm'r.

Marshall, Sept. 17, 1838-w3

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of Thomas Parker, deceased, late of Edgar county, Illinois, are notified to attend before the Probate Justice of the Peace for said county, at his office in Marshall on the first Monday of April next, for the purpose of having their claims adjusted.